

any other grievance which any individual lot-
ter may have, I should only be too happy to

will receive every consideration from the Government. Small grievances should not detract from accepting the project as a whole and dealing with the Government at once. Differences of the kind I refer to can always be settled amicably. Before I sit down I must mention a matter that will require explanation, and to which you are fully entitled. I

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WOODEN—It is not clearly shown in the report from the Government whether the costs of the new building, including the cost of the new sewer, saving, etc., will be included in the amount given.

MR. CHAIRMAN—The total cost is divided into the actual building itself and such man goods as are necessary to make the building useful to the others. In this way the sewer and road expenses comes in the amount.

MR. MOSLEY—Including Government grants?—

MR. CHAIRMAN—Including Government grants. The Government come in as a mortgagee and pay their share. As I have already told you, there is nothing to be done by the Government in their own behalf, but in connection with a contractor and then sending him to the Government to tender on the price they have decided on. In this way they got the work done and then they have to pay for it. It is not the case that the work is done under Government orders according to Government rules.

MR. HANCOCK—I am not, I fear, able to assist you. I am not a member of the lot-owners' association in Liverpool. I think it is a matter that requires very much more consideration than has been given to it. My clients have practically said that they will not do anything of the kind. It has been considered by the Government and a certain section of lot-owners who have no objection to it, but they do not think it is a good deal of information to be handed out to the public. The first principle is not to let out what you know. My first question is—What is the estimated cost of \$2,146,000, inclusive of the construction of sea-wall, drains, sewers, etc., and the cost of the building itself?

the CHAIRMAN—Yes, everything.

Mr. HANCOCK—As the foundations of new buildings must be carried down through the mud and the rocks, so the foundations of a new government must be laid before the ground is filled in.

the CHAIRMAN—Undoubtedly. That is a question I was very particular upon myself. As far as the Government is concerned, the people are the ones that will inform the lot of the citizens and they will be at perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. HANCOCK—Will the Government consent to Pottinger-street should be the Eastern limit of the Government's extension?

the CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. HANCOCK—It is desirable to keep the business houses to that limit, and there is no reason why they should not be there.

the CHAIRMAN—That is a question entirely outside this project, and if you had been here a little earlier you would have seen that the Government passed an Ordinance over very long ago, restricting Chinese houses within a certain quarter of the city, and to the north of the Ordinance, you will find it laid down there clearly.

Mr. HANCOCK—The Ordinance would apply

extension?"

THE CHAIRMAN—I presume so.

MR. HANCOCK—Will the Government modify its rules as to backyards, where circumstances warrant? The space is in excess of what is necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is a point, as I told you at the last meeting, on which I have found the Government very hard. They will not budge from their position at all. It was with the greatest reluctance that I got them to consent to certain circumstances, that from 15 to 30 feet in certain circumstances.

MR. HANCOCK—Will the Government allow backyards not exceeding 9 feet wide to be built on the lot?

THE CHAIRMAN—That is a question I cannot answer. I have not studied it. I recollect having a conversation with the Government with regard to those wide streets, and I am sure that they have a wide street for the Government, and that having a wide street you would probably have a chance of having much wider verandas than that. That being so, I presume that verandas will be allowed.

MR. HANCOCK—Will the new lots be available for building?

The CHAIRMAN—No, in proportion of frontage. I have a table in the Surveyor's Office, and I would like to see one from me, stating the acreage upon which these allotments have been made, so that each marine lot-owner can obtain his own allotment and see if he gets his allowance under the rule laid down. The following is the letter I received from the

Public Works Department,
2d July, 1893.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to state that the rule laid down in the Surveyor's Office for the allotments as shown in the General Plan of Dedication of the rule was followed and taking the total frontage between the wharves and the water frontage of the lots, I have the honor to inform you that the marine lot-owners in proportion to the number of feet of frontage of present held by them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN FRISON,
Surveyor General.

arrive at the Customs Stations as they pass through the city, and, after being searched and returned, during the nine months they have been under our control, managed to not lose the goods they were carrying. The total value of the goods passing annual total of nearly 32,000, and does not include the junkies going to Macao and chiefly to Kowloon. The value of the goods passing through the value of the cargoes carried on the steamships, in those boats, inwards and outwards, is estimated to over 75,000. The 18,500,000 of the estimated monthly or bi-monthly value of the goods passing the 25,000,000, which, converted into the Hongkong dollar, shows that the value of the Colonial trade carried on the interior is not possible to amount to much more than 10,000,000. The main reason for placing the main reason will be next intended to analyse the component parts, with a view to ascertaining what share of the goods enter chiefly into the trade, and what share of the produce as shown by the following table, and we find that:

1. Imports of Foreign origin figure

Hk. Tls. 6,274.00 and
 3. Imports of Native origin figures for
 Tls. 2,768.00 and
 Tls. 3,468.00.
 Under heading 1st, and taking only goods
 Hk. Tls. 100.000 value or over for the 12
 months, we find the following entomoph-
 agous insects, and their parts, for sale: Beetles,
 Cicadas, Cuckoo Birds, Crickets, Grasshoppers,
 Hawks, Owls, Peewees, Robins, Scorpions, Star-
 lings, Thrushes, Titmice, Towhees, Vireos,
 Wax Gulls, Woodpeckers, Yellow-bellied Sapsuck-
 ers, and other birds.
 Goods: value but Rattans figure for about 1
 Tls. 95.00.
 Under heading 2nd, and observing the same
 rule, we find the following: Dried and Salt Fish,
 Vermicelli and Macaroni, Manufactured Sug-
 ars, Medicines, Tonics, Figs, and Native Cloth, with
 various articles of native manufacture.
 Dried Lard, Flowers, Manure, Dried Prawns
 and Shrimps, Seed, Sesameum Seeds, and White W-
 ool, although falling considerably short of the
 figures, are yet considerable.
 Under heading 3rd, the list is longer: Ma-
 nufactured Silk, Chinese and Bottery, Sug-

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Ordinance became at once manifest, and traffic practically ceased. I would not be so stout as saying that no smuggling has taken place since the passing of the Ordinance, but I am sure that it has undoubtedly been reduced to a matter of great difficulty.

During the untried time preceding the passing of the Ordinance, such practices of the Chinese as were not strictly accounted for some time no further demand for the drug, and the middle of July, 1907, the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, from this source. From that time, however, on reports gradually became strict until an average of over 60 pounds a week had been attained, and at that figure, say, 5,400 pounds a year, the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, from this source. From that time, however, on reports gradually became strict until an average of over 60 pounds a week had been attained, and at that figure, say, 5,400 pounds a year, the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, from this source.

The estimated annual supply of Canton opium for the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, from this source. From that time, however, on reports gradually became strict until an average of over 60 pounds a week had been attained, and at that figure, say, 5,400 pounds a year, the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, from this source.

Imported in foreign bottoms into Canton, and

Yarn standing out conspicuous with a good quality of nearly 60,000 pieces and a value of \$1,450,000. The chief staple is cotton, and the Chinese and the native importation, taken together, and the extensive large business of Indian Cotton, would indicate that we have in this part of the Chinese Empire a source of supply of cotton yarn of a quality and quantity of the absolute superiority, from their present point of view, of Manchester fabrics.

Metals are carried in very considerable quantities, and the principal exports are of the same nature, all kinds of broken scrap iron find a ready market in the district supplied by Native craft.

Kerosene Oil is an article in which the Chinese are very expert, and a recent survey of Jovy has led to rather large quantities of oil being junk-borne, the competition of steamers and junks running to Canton brought in by the Chinese.

It is interesting to note that Kerosene Oil is not a Chinese product, but a competitor of

proves formidable has recently entered the
in the shape of Batouk Oil, for which
the Government has granted a monopoly
in proportion to the light afforded as
claimed as recommendations.

Rice was imported into the neighbour-
hood to the extent of 1,164,000 piculs
in 1904, and the Government has been
endeavouring to encourage the growth
of the "wild rice" and finer sort
grown in this province, a demand,
which cannot be legally supplied as low
law remains as it is now, and the export
of all grain from the Middle Kingdom
is prohibited.

Opium are traded in to a great extent,
reason they appear in both our Im-
port tables is that they are exported
long from both east and west coasts (of
Hong Kong), and also from the south
of Canton and the neighbour-
hood, estimate the annual exportation of them
to amount to about 67,000, and the im-
portation to about 100,000 piculs.

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Mr. E. Shepherd	3:22 4:43 4:42

THE YELLOW RIVER.

The memorial from Anhui in the Gazette throws a new light upon the River floods, as it appears that although suffered most disastrously by Anhui itself, and that over 400,000 people have perished, the province is destitute in consequence. The rice now rising fast, and are nearly at summer level. As so much of the lower lands are now under water, the people fearing the floods will soon spread over the lands of Anhui and Kiangpoo. The provincial governments give no indication of plans to be taken to relieve the distress of the people in other regions. The congregation of people in various parts is highly dangerous, we trust that before the cold weather commences the number of the sufferers will be lessened, and that the Government will be able to ground and support themselves—China.

EXCITEMENT IN SEOUL

NINE KOREAN OFFICIALS BEHEADED.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 28th July says that the Korean government is very much alarmed about the recent disturbances in the Capital to which we referred in our Monday last. The *emoute* appears to be of the usual character, which takes place occasionally at the capital of the "Great East," and had its origin in the revival of old-fashioned rumours directed against us and the idiotic credulity of the populace. Locally the agitator was a Chinese, a Chinese spread a report that the Americans in the country had purchased the children of Korean children, and after killing them boiled them down for medicines. The people were so feelingly affected by these tales, that they took to the streets and endeavored to procure the lives of the children, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people then

monstrous, and the Japanese, in the name of the emperor, sold the children to slaveholders, and then put them to death by execution in the public streets. In the case of the foreign residents at Seoul, the Japanese, American, British, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese means of assistance. There were one American, one Russian, two Japanese, and one Chinese in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., the *Essex*, *Apico*, and the Japanese vessel sent a Japanese and an American body to Seoul to prostrate the Japanese. The Japanese, next day, sent a large number of well-armed men and soldiers of their countrymen at the same time, and the Japanese, next day, broke off here as our informant learned following evening before any further was received from Seoul. Just as he was about to leave, he was informed that the Japanese, by the gun *Maru*, the

usually sent in Chuen-ping, that he accepted an instance of Li Huen-chang. We have no record of that prior to the arrival of the forces from the various ports of the coast. Korean authorities sent small bodies sent to guard the foreign consulates. There is no record, from what we have, to be a larger body about 100 in all. The Japanese authorities sent a small body of about 200 to guard the Embassy at the capital, but who in irregular soldiers, whose presence is against such dangers as the Chinese army met, which the Chinese authorities ordered in the capital seems to be not unwise.

A LIFE BOAT SERVICE IN CHINA.

In the *Peking Gazette* (the written daily T'ai Shai lay, see *Courtesy*) and in the *Shan Hai Sheng* (the Chinese daily of the Shan-hai, which deals with the region

the prevention of plundering vessels which became wrecked on the coast of the Philippines, and the maintenance of peace and order among the islands and their crews. It appears that in 1876 the Taung-ki regulations for the protection of foreign vessels in distress. A copy of the regulations was sent to the Governor of Shanghai, who instructed the authorities to carry them out. The regulations were excellent, being complete and comprehensive, but they were not put into effect until the Japanese fell into disfavor. Governor's instructions, Sheng Tsao-tai, has now taken the rules and made them to them as altered times and circumstances required. The regulations have now been proved in their new form by the Governor himself, as well as by the Viceroy Li Hsiang-shan, and as they have not yet appeared in the public gazettes, I have been obliged to copy the regulations of the most salient points, and regulations for the rendering of assistance

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

of the life-boats are instructed not to
vessel. Should the Captain wish to

[illegible]

Consular authorities are to be asked to take part in the inquiry, and the value of the cargo is to be fixed with regard to the

[illegible]

then the Customs Tonnal at Chelco
the amount out of the foreign
persons thus saved, no matter who
or foreigners, are to be sold
to the highest bidder, if it
to be sent to the place where in
Consul resides.

Art. V.—The above regulations
shall be distributed among all
living near the seashore. Each
household to send within five days
to Prefect, an accurate report of
which has occurred within the
year, and if any person is found
responsible for such an oversight,
punished. Each station is to be as
furnished forms for such reports, which
shall be sent to the Prefect.

Art. VI.—Six war-junks have
near the Shanghai Prefecture, to
assist the stations, whenever necessary
to assist the stations, whenever necessary
to assist the stations, whenever necessary
to assist the stations, whenever necessary

The earthquake in Peking on June 16, 1906, the sharpest that has been known in this quarter of a century, and probably the most violent since fifteen seconds or so after the quake the walls of a church sharp vibrations in the walls of which many persons expected greater harm. But only in one case was the wall of a foreign residence actually perched on other so that a building had to be sent. The earthquake was at half-past five when many persons had at the residence at the house of the Inspector. On comparing notes the Inspector said the shaking was probably north to

be more minute, it had an effect north-west to south-east. It was not unlikely that there will be of these vibrations for a month or they will be less severe. For it is in the reign of intervals for twenty years. This was four centuries ago. And was also an earthquake which lasted for more than a month. It was the first of 1793, which was like that of houses and was the most severe visit that Peking has ever had. It was the same reason for the same. The walls of Panchang fourteen Peking are, if we may trust to be standing. They are ruined in standing of what happened 158 years ago, occasion the fall of houses in Peking.

[illegible]

others proceeded to offer him the same
on his having escaped the same. In
the *Ledres Edifices* we find that the
missionary who saw much to be
in the matter, was saying, "The
mode of building houses by Bratsen
of wood and then filling up with
a security against their being
by earthquake." The
of the two emperors, the
of the earthquakes was not quite
1730 the Emperor took the distress
a warning from the earthquake
to be brought in as a
pestion. In a special decree he
rain which had fallen twice since
but the people were not
which he had lately would
with them in the same way
these calamities are caused by
and quotes Choo-foo-tze's words
"The earthquakes are caused by
the people." But when the

disposal of special or unusual cases at nightfall by a big group of officials. In this section, the intended allusion is to the salary expenses paid out of the treasury, for every dollar saved, to reward those who, while those are commended

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